

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 39. Vol. I.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1815.

[Vol. 29.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS.

The subscribers are desirous of extending their flocks of sheep to a greater number than can be kept on their own farms—and propose to put out a part of their flocks on shares, on the following highly advantageous terms, viz:

to furnish one full blooded Merino Buck of the best quality, and a number of Common Ewes—not less than 50, nor more than 100 in a flock. The wool of said flock and their increase, must be equally divided annually—as also the weathers that may come of said flock, if perferr'd by either party: the remainder of the increase, together with the original stock, to be retained five years; at the expiration of which term, all the remaining original stock must be returned to the subscribers. Also, so many of the lowest grade of increase, as will make good the number of the original stock. The residue of said flock to be equally divided between the parties. By the foregoing, it may be seen, that the keeper of the sheep will be amply compensated for the expenses of said flock by the annual supply of wool—and that the increase of the flock cannot fail to produce him a very large profit. Although the price of wool at present is unsettled, yet there can be no doubt but a regular demand must soon be experienced, not only for our own manufacturers, but for the European markets, and at such prices as will greatly encourage the increase of flocks in this country. The subscribers have incurred considerable trouble and expense in obtaining information from Europe on the subject of Merino sheep, and the state of the markets for wool; and from actual experiments made by breeders of Merino sheep in Europe and America, there is found abundant proof of the great advantage of crossing that breed with the coarser wool sheep in all countries. Referring to actual sales made in London for twenty years last past, and for a few years last past in America, it may be found, that the comparative value of various descriptions of wool, corresponding with the qualities of the various grades of Merino wool of this country, are nearly as follows, viz: estimating full blooded Merino wool at any given price—one lb. of full blooded Merino wool may be estimated at the value of one and a half pounds of three quarter blood—two pounds of half blood—three pounds of one quarter blood, and four pounds of common wool shewing that Merino wool is four times as valuable as common wool, and that the intermediate grades are nearly in the same proportion valuable. No considerable sales of American wool having been made this year in any part of the United States, it cannot at present be ascertained at what prices sales will be effected, or what is the present value of wool. So soon as the value can be ascertained, the subscribers will purchase Merino wool, and mixed qualities from flocks of sheep that have originated or have been crossed with their Merino stock. Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is well qualified for a long journey.

Lexington, Dec. 6, 1813. 49-11

Coach and Harness Making.

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers are receiving and opening a large and extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE, which they offer for sale at a small advance, either by wholesale or retail.

Tiford, Scott & Trotter.

Lexington, Aug. 23. 36.

ASHTON BEACH & NEILL,

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to finish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectfully solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1813. 49-11

Just Received

Best Made Wines and French Brandy.

The subscriber has also,

Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.

Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.

Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.

A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.

Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHER-

RY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel.

Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large,

likely, and quite safe for a lady to drive.

Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is

well qualified for a long journey.

N. BURROWS.

Mulberry-street, April 3. 49-11

NEW GOODS.

The Subscriber is receiving a large assortment of Merchandise, which will be sold at reduced prices, by Wholesale or Retail.

E. W. CRAIG.

Lexington, Sept. 9, 1815. 37-11

COPARTNERSHIP.

J. P. SCHATZELL, has associated himself with

Mr. ALEXANDER CRANSTON of the City

of New-York, Mr. ANDREW ALEXANDER of

Belfast (Ireland) and Mr. JOHN WOODWARD,

now of this place for the purpose of transacting

business in the Mercantile & Commission line in

this State, from the first of this present

Month will be conducted under the firm of J. P.

Schatzell & Company.

Lexington Sept. 9th 1815. 37-11

WAGONS.

A few WAGONS wanted immediately to go to the South, apply to

J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.

Sept. 9th, 1815. 37-11

NEW FASHIONABLE GOODS.

E. Warfield is now receiving from Philadelphia & Baltimore a large assortment of Merchandise,

which he is determined to sell on the most rea-

sonable terms by the piece or retail for Cash.

Having bought his goods principally with Cash, he will be enabled to sell them on very advantageous terms to the buyer.

A few Tons of Hemp wanted, for which he will give the best price in Cash.

Lexington September 4th, 1815.

P. S. Those that are in arrears to him for goods or Medical services, are requested to call and liquidate their accounts, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

Parker & Graves

Have just received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and are now opening at their stores opposite the Market House, Main Street, Lexington, an elegant and fashionable assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard, Queen's,

Glass & China Wares;

which, having been laid in for cash only, they will be enabled to sell as low as any in the Western country.

September 7, 1815. 37

J. P. Hatters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the goal.

I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this machine, for it will shew for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.

J. LAMSON.

May 13.

FOR SALE,

A STOUT ACTIVE YELLOW MAN, an

excellent workman on a farm, and understands

shoe-making. For terms, apply to

JOHN COLEMAN,

Brewer, Lexington.

September 9, 1815. 37-11

David Todd

HAS recommended the practice of Law, and will attend to punctually to business, in the Circuit and County Courts of Fayette. His office is next door to C. Wilkins's office, on Short street.

34 August 17.

Cash Wanted.

FOR \$3000 a good interest will be paid, and

real estate given as security. Refer to

DANL. BRADFORD, Com. Mer.

Lexington, April 13, 1815. 16-11

Bath County Sct. July the 5th 1815.

TAKEN UP by David Crouch, living on

Licking river near Thomas Iles's mill one bay

house, four years old last spring, 13 1/2 hands

high with a small star in his forehead & with

some white hairs on his right hip, appraised

to 23 dollars—Given under my hand this

21st day of August 1815.

JOHN KILLION, J. P. B. C.

BLANK 1 DENTURES

For Sale,

January 2, 1815.

George Shannon,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Lexington, keeps

his office in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Beck,

on the south side of Water street, opposite the lower

corner of the New Market House, where he

may always be found by those disposed to employ

him in the line of his profession.

I. & E. WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 5th, 1815.

1815.

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The happiness of America arises chiefly not from the great learning possessed by any part of her citizens, but from the enlightened state of the minds of the whole population. This has arisen from the means of education which all possess. These means arise, not so much from the superior industry of Americans (for they labor less, far less, than the people of England) as from the cheapness of their government, which may safely be cheap, because it is strong in the good sense, the information, freedom, and happiness of the people. Next to your enlightened state of mind comes, as a cause of your happiness, that moderation in the desire to amass wealth, which is the natural consequence of an absence of titles and family distinctions. All the money of Peru would not place either of your sons above the son of your poorest neighbor. Since, therefore, no great end is to be obtained by the possession of wealth, men are less likely to use unjustifiable means in obtaining it, as well as less likely to apply it to a corrupt use, or, to heap it on one child to the ruin of all the rest. Hence that equal distribution of property; hence that stubborn spirit which makes the laborer refuse to call his employer master; hence that consciousness of self-worth, which makes meanness and crimes so rare; and hence in the Americans, that fidelity to their country and their colors, and that contempt for their enemies, which naturally must produce, and which already have produced, such wonderful effects.

Introduce family distinctions and primogeniture, and all these blessings vanish at once. It would not take ten years after that to fill your country with sycophants, place-men, and pensioners, political spies and informers, hired writers, frauds, and servile domestics and laborers, and paupers too base to be numbered amongst them. If you want an instance of the lengths to which a thirst after titles and family distinctions will lead men, look at Napoleon—see that wonderful man; that matchless soldier; that wise law-giver; the brave, the generous, the acute, the experienced Napoleon; see him, even to the very last moment of his power; and when he knew that power was just departing, in all human probability, for ever, from his grasp, still clinging to his unfortunate desire to have royal descendants. There can be no question, that it was this desire, and the acts which it produced, that finally have led the kings and their subsidised armies to Paris. When the French people had been used to an emperor for some years, they were no longer ashamed to think of receiving a king. The emperor, by moulding the republic into an empire, prepared it to become a kingdom. This he manifestly did for the sake of family; from that accursed motive of vanity, which has ruined the reputation of so many really great men, and has plunged so many nations into misery. Guard against the indulgence of it in your country, I beseech you. You are, happily, free from titles and family distinctions. Make it a rule to look upon every one as an enemy of the country, who makes the smallest attempt to introduce them; and, thus will you keep the scourge from amongst you.

Another evil for you to guard against, is, any increase in the power of the priesthood. If you look at Europe, you will see the amount of the evils, which this power has produced. The struggle now in France is, in fact, between the priesthood and freedom of thought. If the enemies of France do not restore the power of the priesthood, they will do nothing at all, at last, towards the accomplishment of their great object: that is, the eradicating of what they call the Jacobin system. Whenever the priesthood have power, that power is sure to be employed on the side of what is called "regular government"; that is, the keeping of men in order by coercive means. It is very odd, but the fact is so, that even you find priests of all denominations pull together in this way, though they are daily and hourly accusing each other of teaching false doctrine. Each tell you, that it is sinful not to believe in what he teaches, while he tells you that all other sorts of priests are to be listened to also, though all the others tell you that he is in the wrong. How can you account for the wonderful zeal of the Protestant clergy of Europe to restore the Pope and Catholic religion? Does not this zeal put the subject in a light so clear as to make it impossible longer to misunderstand it? Does it not shew that priests of all the denominations, though they pronounce the creed of each other to be damnable, make common cause as towards the people? Does it not shew, that they are all on the side of "strong government"? Therefore, take care to give them no means of possessing an influence in your political affairs.

By the same conveyance, I received a printed copy of proposals for re-publishing, in an Octavo Volume, by Messrs. BELDEN and Co. of New York, my *Letters on the late War*. This also has, as may be supposed, given me great pleasure. It is another striking instance of the great power of the *Press*; and it is a proof to me, that my labors are not thrown away. It is another motive to industry. When, after long tugging against wind and tide, the almost exhausted and despairing mariner sees his little bark beginning to make a head, courage returns to his heart and strength to his arms; he makes new and greater exertions; and, finally, he overcomes all obstacles. So, I hope, it will be with me. I now see that I have forced great and valuable truths amongst the millions of freemen, who inhabit America, as well as a mongst my own countrymen. I feel pride, which I cannot, and which I do not wish to disguise, when I reflect, that what I write in this little village, is, in a few weeks afterward, read by many millions of people here and in another hemisphere, and those, too, the most enlightened of mankind. I must be, and I am, proud to see these Essays of mine, written sometimes, in the space of a day, and amidst cares innumerable, and pursuits that demand and receive my attention from day light to dark, thought worthy of being moulded into Pamphlets and Books.—And this gives me the greater pleasure, when I reflect that, no *advertisements*, no *puffs*, no *reviews*; that no extraneous aid of any sort, has ever been resorted to by me; but that my essays unsupported and unprotected have been sent forth to find their way throughout the world.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I shall announce through this channel my intention to put into execution a measure, which I have long had in view, which I am certain would be greatly beneficial to the people of America, which I had actually begun while in prison, and which was laid aside on account of the war. I have perceived, from several American writings on agriculture, and especially from Mr. Loring's *work on sheep*; and, indeed, I know the fact from my own observation, that your long winters and late springs are a great impediment to the keeping of so large numbers of all sorts of animals which afford sustenance to man, and especially of sheep, as might otherwise be reared and maintained. I am of opinion, that it is in my power to teach you, speaking always from my own knowledge and actual experi-

ence, how to remedy the defect of a want of abundance of suitable food for all such animals during these seasons. I mean to say, that if any farmer, who now farms in the old way, as I saw it in Pennsylvania, will follow my instructions, he will be enabled, with scarcely any additional capital or expence, to double the quantity of live stock upon his farm. A book, having this object in view, is now preparing by my eldest son, and will be sent to be published in Philadelphia in the month of November next. I mean the manuscript will go hence in, or before, that month.

With these views, gentlemen, and not with the views of our agricultural societies, whose minds seem, in general, to partake essentially of the earth, whence they take their appellation, I propose to communicate the intended instructions on the culture and preservation of winter and spring food for cattle and sheep; and, if the communication should be attended with success, it will always be a gratification to me to reflect, that it will be justly thought to have arisen, in some degree, at least, to have been accelerated, by the gratitude which has been excited by your obliging and public spirited letter.

I cannot even here conclude without congratulating you most cordially on the *defeat of the Algerines* by the gallant Decatur and his less gallant companions. Even in this your republic has given a blow to tyrants in general. Even in this your example is of great weight. Even in this does the world see a proof of those sound and just principles, which are the basis of your political institutions. To

free the captive from the lash of barbarians; to restrain them from future cruelties; to punish them for past torments inflicted on the innocent; to make the sea the free high-way of nations; to avenge the insults and the violences committed against freemen; these are motives of war worthy of America. A Louis king of France, acquired the title of SAINT Louis, because, at the instigation of the pope and the priests, he fought against these same Algerines to make them change their religion. Your ground of war is very different: it is that of a free and enlightened people, drawing the sword in the cause of unequivocal justice and humanity. Our newspapers, and so will it be with the reviews and magazines (except the *Monthly Magazine*) are very dry and shy upon this subject. They notice the account of your victory, but they do it in a way, which clearly shews, that they are very sorry for it. They do not say this in so many words; but, that this is their feeling is manifest. The truth is, they feel it to be a blow against tyranny generally; and, they also smell danger, though distant, in the encouragement which it will certainly give to the growth of your navy, which, to them and their supporters, is the most hideous of all ideas. They think, and indeed they say, that France will now be crippled for a century; and, I shall not be at all surprised, if they soon begin to inculcate the necessity of crippling you for a like season. I will take care to convey to you an account of their proceedings; and, once for all, let me beseech you most earnestly TO READ THIS ACCOUNT WITH ATTENTION.

Be you united, however, and you have nothing to fear. No compromise with traitors; no compromise with men who clearly aim at the subversion of your freedom; but moderation towards all who honestly differ in opinion. Mutual concession there must be among those who honestly differ, or your country will be divided and enslaved. Let not a consciousness of your valor *tell you into a false security*. You are all armed, can alight, are all willing to fight; but there wants organization. You want adopted; and that too *directly*, the plan of Major Cartwright, detained in a little work called "ENGLAND'S JEGIS." That is, the means of effectually defending the country without a standing army. I wish this work were in the hands of your Governors and President. Once organized, according to the plan of that work, you might set all the world at defiance; without such organization, the time may come when your country will be in imminent danger.

The duty of every freeman, and his very first duty, is to prepare himself for the defence of his freedom. To say that he is always ready to fight in that defence to his last breath, is not enough. Actually to be ready to do this is still short of the mark. He should not only be ready and willing so to fight, but he should be able to fight, to exert his courage and patriotism to the greatest possible advantage. And this is not to be accomplished without organization; without constant attention to this great duty: without cheerful submission to regulations agreed on; without an ever active vigilance; without, in short, making all private concerns give way to this paramount consideration. This is the way to preclude the necessity of a standing army with all its accompaniments of heavy taxes, dissolute manners, and insidious distinctions; this is the way to live, in safety, at peace with all the world; this is the way, and the only way, to preserve inviolate your political institutions, to prevent the prodigious increase of your population, and your wealth from endangering your liberties, and to hand down to posterity that happiness and freedom, that ease and plenty, which you have received from the hands of your wise and gallant fathers.

With these reflections deeply impressed upon my mind; with an anxious desire that they may awaken attention in your country; with sincere wishes for the happiness of your country in general, and of yourselves in particular.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

WM. COBBETT.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

France and the Allies.—The interest of the French drama increases—the high contracting parties have been put to the test, and they have deceived Europe—the allies were not to interfere in the internal concerns of France, further than to the total exclusion of Napoleon Bonaparte—they were not to prescribe to the French people what monarch they should choose—they only insisted that Napoleon Bonaparte should not be the man—they were not even to dictate the form of government France should adopt; the only condition they required was, the overthrow of Napoleon Bonaparte, and his exclusion from all power and authority forever.

Napoleon is defeated in the field—he abdicates—he resigned his power into the hands of the representatives of the people—a provisional government is formed—Napoleon retires from the capital—he is even supposed to have sailed for a distant country—the provisional government, the peers, the representatives of the nation, the marshals, generals, and the regular army, the national guards and the fédérés, the citizen and the soldier, all protest against the restoration of the Bourbons, or the election of any prince who will not sign a common compact between him and the nation, or who refuses to receive a constitution from the people, the only legitimate source of government and of power; yet, on the seventh of July, 1815, twenty-two days after the opening of the campaign, the provisional govern-

ment informs the peers and representatives of France, that in certain conferences, had on the preceding day, the ministers and generals of the allied powers declare, that "all the sovereigns declare to replace Louis XVIII. on the throne!"—they declare this under the walls of Paris, though within the walls of Vienna, they had declared exactly the contrary. With unblushing front in the teeth of the declaration of March last, the ministers and generals of the allies declare, on the 6th of July, that "all the sovereigns had engaged to replace Louis XVIII. on the throne!" Thus they declare in July, that what they had declared in March was a gross falsehood, a deception, a cheat, practised upon France and Europe. According, on the 7th, the allied troops in violation of the convention, enter Paris to the amount of 60,000 men, infantry, dragoons, and artillery, with matches lighted! Having taken possession of all the barracks, and occupied all the posts and public places in the city—having placed cannon on all the bridges—having restored the former commanders of the national guard, who kindly, in return, close up the doors of the legislative chambers, having, in short, made "assurance doubly sure," on the 8th, at noon, Louis le Desiré enters the capital amidst the rejoicings of those whom he will, no doubt, call his good people!

What a solemn farce! What a grave mockery of reason, of national right, and public faith! Is there a calm disinterested observer in the world, who will consult his judgment, and say, that the allies have not interfered in the regulation of the French government beyond the mere exclusion of Napoleon Bonaparte? Is there a man living, with the facts before him, and the capacity dispassionately to consider these extraordinary events, who will say, that Louis XVIII. has not been forced upon the French people at the points of foreign bayonets, or that there is any fair and rational ground to support the assertion, that he is a monarch desired by the French Nation? No! the supposition is absurd—the assertion is false—the allies have broken faith with Europe—France is conquered—she is obliged to receive a monarch from the hand of the victor, and the throne she is to endure is raised upon the ashes of her fallen heroes—found in the dust of her humiliation. But can such a throne be secure? Can it be permanent? France is conquered—but is the spirit which gave her life, and form, and action, for twenty-five years, extinguished? Is the spirit of liberty no more—or can it ever die? Is the love of country, and attachment to its independence, to be consigned to the tomb at the will of a foreign soldier? Is national pride, the last feeling, perhaps, which a free mind of a lofty nation will relinquish, no longer to make a feature in the French character, because that pride has been touched in a way eminently calculated to give it animation and a higher tone? Oh! no: the measures of the allies, so far as we are acquainted with them, are such as to leave France disconcerted, brooding in sulky silence, over her wounded honor and public wrongs, ever ready for revolt; and unless "the foreigner" remains in the country, unless an army of foreign mercenaries be retained to support him, or that by some unexpected acts of wisdom & liberality, Louis should succeed in throwing a spell about himself and family—unless he does what no Bourbon ever yet did, and what no Bourbon seems inclined to do—unless he concedes to the people unqualified emancipation—substantial liberty! his throne in less than ten years, will tumble upon its loose and unnatural foundation—the sceptre will fall from his hand, and the authority of his house will vanish forever.

Sir Neal O'Donnell has been sentenced by the court of king's bench, Dublin, to suffer 12 months imprisonment in Newgate, pay a fine of five hundred pounds, and find security for good behaviour, for sending a challenge to the right honorable Dennis Brown, of which sir Neal was convicted at the assizes for the county of Mayo.

By a recent decision of the court of king's bench, the espousal of a sister of the first wife is declared contrary to the civil as well as the canonical law.

Shanrock.

On the 23d of February, 1815, captain Usher, of his Britannic Majesty's ship the Undaunted, presented to the Dublin Society, a specimen, which he had received from the emperor Napoleon, out of his cabinet of specimens of the iron mountains, in the island of Elba. This unfortunate prince, with all his faults, was still the best, and the only useful king in Europe.—*Ib.*

A proposal is before the imperial legislature, to consolidate the Irish and English exchequers. This will render the office of Irish chancellor of exchequer unnecessary. The Englishman will do all the business.—*Ib.*

It appears, by an official return, that 129,500 London papers were sent, in 1814, to the colonies, and 215,762 to the continent of Europe. And that 62,300 French papers were received in England, 4368 Dutch, 3744 German, and 5394 of other nations. Of the Monthly Magazine, about 3000 copies per annum are sent abroad, and of the various English periodicals, collectively, about the same number. The peace with America will doubtless add greatly to the export of newspapers and monthly journals, particularly of those which exhibit a becoming respect for the principles of truth and liberty.

AMERICA.

It is computed the following is the quantity of paper at present made and consumed in the U. States of America.

Tons	Reams
For Newspapers.....	500.....
Books.....	630.....
Writing.....	650.....
Wrapping.....	800.....
	50,000
	70,000
	111,000
	100,000

The number of newspapers printed annually in the United States is estimated at twenty-two and an half millions.

From the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*.

THE LINEN TRADE.

Mr. Lee, an English gentleman, has lately obtained a patent for machinery on new construction, which prepares flax and hemp, in a few hours, for all the purposes of manufacture, without the tedious and disagreeable process of watering

and grassing, as is the present practice. By this plan, the quantity of dressed flax is increased, the quality improved and the seed saved.

The present marquis of Downshire, who, like his noble ancestors, is an ardent friend to the linen trade of Ireland, has taken considerable pains to ascertain how far this invention may be particularly useful, by procuring samples of the flax prepared in every stage of the process, and which have been submitted to good judges of the manufacture. The result has been, that they unanimously give their opinion in its favour. There is no chemical agent used in the preparation, which is effected entirely by simple, and not very expensive machinery, capable of being wrought by women and children. Another circumstance worthy of remark—the patentee has discovered that the fibre of all flax is originally white tinged with a slight shade of yellow, requiring no chemical aid to extract it; whilst, on the contrary, by the old method of steeping and grassing, the discolouring matter becomes so fixed in the fibre, that it requires a tedious and expensive process of bleaching to bring it out of the cloth.

MEXICAN NEWS.

Extract of a letter from Doctor H. Robinson, (late an authorised agent of the United States at Mexico) to a gentleman in Natchez, dated

"Huatusee, Province of Vera Cruz,

"11th of July, 1815.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I take the liberty of addressing you this note, from a belief that you are a sincere friend to the cause of Mexican Independence; and that you hear with pleasure the glorious efforts of that brave people to sever the chain of bondage which have heretofore rendered them slaves to a wretched and depraved government, and raise themselves to the sublime rank of an Independent Nation.

"The revolution commenced in the Province of Valladolid in September 1810, with only five men, at whose head was the celebrated but unfortunate Cura Idalgo.—The four first years of the revolution presented the great and awful spectacle of a numerous people rising almost en masse and demanding the restoration of their rights; and finally sought the dreadful alternative, an appeal to arms; in which were witnessed the most sanguinary scenes of an infuriated multitude rushing to the field of battle with no other arms than clubs and spears to oppose an enemy who were well disciplined and well armed. For some time numerical superiority was considered as equivalent to arms and discipline; but the republicans, in general at length discovered that the revolution was not an affair of a day or even a year; and that the sacrifice was too great and the consequences too serious to be continued. From the commencement of the revolution there has existed a body which was termed "The Republican Junto of Mexico." This assembly was instituted by the military authority, and was rather intended to please the people for the time being, than to govern and direct the national interest. In this country as in most others, the military would not yield to the civil authorities, until by a chain of disasters they were compelled to ask support from the people, the only source from whence legitimate authority can emanate. The fortunate moment of military humiliation was seized by the people, and representatives were chosen in the several provinces to constitute the present supreme congress of Mexico, which is composed of three distinct branches, to wit: legislative, executive and judicial. As there had existed a considerable degree of party spirit between the principal generals, they were immediately elected as representatives in congress, and consequently their military functions ceased, and with them all party discordance. This well timed stroke of policy silenced all ambitious views and quieted the justly agitated fears of the people.

"The republican forces consist of about 15,000 regular troops, and near 80,000 half trained militia, who are, however, but seldom called on for their services. The regular forces are well disciplined and well armed; and in the field are considered equal to triple their number. An officer would be immediately dismissed the service who would fail to attack the enemy in that proportion.

"Great attention has lately been paid to the finances of the republic, and notwithstanding the wretched situation in which the present administration found them, they now offer means more than adequate to all the reasonable expenditures of the government.

"The maritime force of the republic consists in a few privateers, one of which lately captured & brought into port the Spanish brig *Procerfina* (cargo very valuable)—mounts 16 guns, 120 men;—The privateer mounts 1 gun, 65 men.

"The republicans have within a few days past gained a battle of great importance in the province of Puebla. All communication is cut off between Mexico and Vera Cruz. The royalists are in possession of most of the strong places, from whence, however, they dare not move unless in large bodies.—The republicans have complete command of most of the country.—*Washington Rep.*

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

Yesterday forenoon the French frigate *Herminie*, lying in this harbor, hoisted the white flag, in token of allegiance to the Bourbons, and fired a royal salute of 21 guns.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received, that sundry persons, citizens of the United States, or residents within the same, and especially within the state of Louisiana, are conspiring together, to begin and set on foot, provide and prepare, the means for a military expedition or enterprise against the dominions of Spain, with which the United States are happily at peace; that for this purpose they are collecting arms, military stores, provisions, vessels and other means; are deceiving and seducing honest and well-meaning citizens to engage in their unlawful enterprises; are organizing, officering, and arming themselves for the same, contrary to the laws in such cases made and provided: I HAVE THEREFORE THOUGHT FIT TO ISSUE THIS MY PROCLAMATION, warning and enjoining all faithful citizens who have been led, without due knowledge or consideration, to participate in the said unlawful enterprises, to withdraw from the same without delay; and commanding all persons, whatsoever, engaged or concerned in the same, to cease all further proceedings therein, as they will answer the contrary at their peril. AND I HEREBY ENJOIN AND REQUIRE all officers, civil and military of the U. States, or of any of the states or territories, all Judges, Justices, and other officers of the Peace, all Military officers of the army or navy of the United States, and officers of the militia, to be vigilant, each within his respective department, and according to his functions, in searching out and bringing to punishment, all persons engaged or concerned in such enterprises, in seizing and detaining, subject to the disposition of the law, all arms, military stores, vessels, or other means provided or procured, for the same; and, in general, in preventing the carrying of such expeditions or enterprises, by all the lawful means within their power: AND I REQUIRE all good and faithful citizens and others, within the United States, to be aiding and assisting herein; and, especially in the discovery, apprehension, and bringing to justice, of all such offenders; in preventing the execution of their unlawful combinations or designs, and in giving information against them to the proper authorities.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, the first day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

The last Maysville "EAGLE" contains a petition to the next General Assembly, praying that body to reorganize and amend the charter of the TRANSLYVANIA UNIVERSITY, which we understand will be circulated among the people of Mason county for their signature. This measure is interesting to every parent; and if, as some say, it will be followed up in other sections of the state, it cannot too soon attract the notice of the people of this county. We have not room for an insertion of the Mason petition in the present Gazette.

A New-York (City) paper states, that an AMERICAN had gone to the quarter of Sir Robert Hall, a British Navy Commissioner, and offered to destroy our fleet on Lake Champlain, for a compensation of two hundred dollars! and prove that no deception was intended, he offered to take Sir Robert's note payable after the fleet was destroyed—and that the overture was indignantly rejected. The Briton here saved his money and his credit too—for in all human probability this fleet will be useless long before there is another war—all the vessels being built of timber that had not been seasoned, would soon decay in fresh water.

A letter has been received in town stating that Joseph Bonaparte, late king of Spain, had arrived in New-York, bringing with him bills of credit, amounting to 250,000 pounds sterling.

COMMUNICATIONS.

NEXT GOVERNOR.
A report has been just put into circulation, that Major MADISON is, or will be, a candidate for Governor at the ensuing election. This rumor, we are confident, is utterly false; because intimate friends of the major whose statement cannot be questioned, have informed us, that when solicited and pressed to offer he most unequivocally declined. This he repeatedly did, previous to the period of colonel JAMES JOHNSON's being a candidate. For so notorious was that fact, that many who preferred Major Madison solicited Col. Johnson.

If we are not greatly mistaken, this false rumor was not created by the friends of Major Madison, or to serve his interests; but to subserve a certain object, which a few months may explain. Meanwhile, the people should not forget, that in politics, as in war, a *ruse de guerre* is not unusual.

The following article, copied from the Aurora of Sept. 11, shews what may be expected from a sect possessing dominion in any country. Another fact will prove perhaps more.—At the last session of the New-Hampshire legislature, a number of congregational religious societies, petitioned for, and received charters of incorporation—whilst the petitioners of two BAPTIST societies for the same purpose, were rejected.

EASTERN RELIGION.
The venerable and respectable Doctor John Wheelock, president of Dartmouth College, New-Hampshire, has been dismissed from that station, which he has long honorably filled, upon the ground of a *disagreement in some religious tenets*, from the trustees of the college; and among other accusations, for being averse to cruel or severe punishments for his pupils. This is eastern religion.

MR. BRADFORD.
I enclose you for publication in your useful paper, a copy of some resolutions passed by the people of the respectable county of Christian, on the BANKING SYSTEM. They very forcibly expatiate, what has been long *FACT* and *SEEN* by many, but not before published in our papers—I hope they will set the people to think on the subject. However divided any of us may be, as to the policy of chartering banks, none can doubt as to the propriety of taking out of the hands of the LOCAL ARISTOCRACY AT FRANKFORT, THE SUPREME CONTROL OF ALL MONIED CONCERN OF THE STATE.

A FARMER.

Logan county, Sept. 9, 1815.

RESOLUTIONS OF CHRISTIAN COUNTY.

At a meeting of the citizens of Christian county at the court house in Hopkinsville on Saturday the 2d of September, 1815, Captain CHARLES CALDWELL was called to the chair and JOHN GRAY, Esq. appointed Secretary, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1st. *Resolved*, That we believe an extension of the BANKING SYSTEM in this state, under proper regulations, as a matter of the first moment, and imperiously required by the nature of the times.

2d. *Resolved*, That we view with regret and astonishment that monopolizing policy which has fixed eight banks on the north side of the Green River and only one on the south side.

3d. *Resolved*, That we view with alarm the increasing influence of the State Bank on the Legislative measures of the Commonwealth, and believe the best check that can be given to it, is a RIVAL INSTITUTION.

4th. *Resolved*, That we will petition the next Legislature for the creation of a New bank with such capital and charter as they may think best calculated to remedy existing evils.

5th. *Resolved*, That our members in that body are hereby instructed to support the means.

CHAS. CALDWELL, Chrm.

JOHN GRAY, Secy.

Joseph M' MIM is elected Governor of the state of Tennessee, in the room of Willie Blount.

A few days since, a vessel arriving outside the Hook, was hailed by a British frigate and ordered to heave to, which they refused, and continued their course. A shot was immediately fired at them, which passed astern the bow. The wind at this instant dying away, they were forced to back their topsails, to await the coming up of the boat which had been sent in pursuit of them. On the officer's coming on board he very politely told the captain that their orders were not to let any vessel pass without overhauling them—up to which a sailor stepped up to him and asked if those were his orders? On his replying in the affirmative, he very frankly said, "suppose that the *Guarriere* attempted to pass, I'll be damn'd if I think you'd overhaul her."—Nat. Adv.

PITTSBURG, September 16.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERCURY

Detroit Sept. 2.

On the 28th the commissioners met agreeably to adjournment, but the nations expected not having arrived, council adjourned to the 31st. On that day commissioners met agreeably to adjournment. Were present—the Wyandotts, Chippewas, Ottewas, Pottawatimies, Shawanoes, Delawares, Miamies and Senecas, as also, the Shawnee Prophet, and several other

chiefs and warriors, of the Socks and Winebagos, just from Malden.

The tamahawk was this day buried between the United States and the above nations, chiefs and warriors, with considerable ceremony, and apparent sincerity; and there is every reason to believe that the object of the treaty will be very shortly accomplished.

Nothing material transpired between the 31st August and 2d Sept. Council adjourned to meet on the 4th instant.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.

From St. Charles County.

Maj. Chouteau with the Osages and the Missouri Sacks and Foxes have arrived at Portage des Sioux. The work of pacification will be finished in a few days with all the Indians except the Rock river Sacks, Pottawatimies, Winnebagos and some straggling Kickapoos retained by the Sacks. These latter Indians are so puffed up that they laugh at the idea of coming to any terms. They say, "If the Americans wish to make a treaty they must send the commissioners to us at Rock river to treat; we can live without treaties, nor will we suffer an American soldier to ascend the Mississippi: traders may come and they shall be well received, &c."

These fellows have a brass piece of artillery at Rock river, with which they saluted Mr. Boulvin when he passed up.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7.

"Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-king of Spain, arrived some days since in this city and is at present at Perth Amboy.

The commander of the frigate Chesapeake, lately spoken, informed that frigate had sailed from India having on board, as a prisoner, the king of Candy, a territory in the island of Ceylon. The British have been at war with this prince for some time.

[Extracts from French papers.]

Paris, July 13.

PRINCE DECKMUHL AND THE ARMY.

In making known to the different corps of his army the addresses he had presented to the king through generals Haxo, Gerard and Valmy, marshal prince d'Eckmuhl (Davout) has published the following order of the day:

From Head-Quarters near Orleans, July 17

It is for you, soldiers, to complete this submission by your obedience; hoist the white flag and cockade.

I require, I know it, a great sacrifice; we hold these colors after five and twenty years; but this sacrifice the interest of our country requires us to make.

Soldiers, I am incapable of giving you an order which should not be founded on these sentiments, or which should be foreign from honor.

Last year, in like circumstances, the government of our country having changed, I have defended Hamburg and Haarburg, to the last moment, in the name of Louis XVIII. having then, as now, the interest of our country alone.

All my compatriots have applauded my conduct; a fine army had been preserved to France—not a soldier has deserted his ranks, aware that he serves his country, whatever government it may have, and that an army cannot be a deliberative body.

Soldiers, adhere to the same conduct; defend our unfortunate country in the name of Louis XVIII.—that monarch and our countrymen will be grateful to us for it; we will make common cause with the brave Vendees, who have just given an affecting example in declaring that they will unite with us to combat the enemies of France; and you will besides have preserved to your country a numerous and brave army.

I expect of you the same spirit of discipline of which you have given proofs since your departure from Paris.

The marshal commanding in chief the armies of the Loire and Pyrenees.

The Prince d'ECKMUHL.

The fortifications of Paris, now become useless, are forthwith to be demolished.

To the denomination of the streets of Jena and of Austerlitz, has been substituted that of Esplanade and Invalids.

Yesterday they commenced constructing on the whole length of the counter alleys of the Champ de Mars, on the N. side of the fosset a Barrack, &c. to receive some regiments of the allied troops.

In an eloquent letter from Fouché to Louis XVIII. he conjures him "to believe that the French people attach, at present, as much importance to their liberty as to their lives," &c. and urges him to make concessions before they be extorted from him by calamitous events.

The accounts from England affirm, that permanent garrisons of foreign troops are to be kept in the principal fortresses of France: 12,000 troops have proceeded to reinforce the English army in the vicinity of Paris.

In pursuance of the demand of M. the intendant of the Austrian army, the administrative commission in the department of Isere, has ordered the disarming of the inhabitants of Grenoble, and other communes in the department.

A contribution to which the powers are entitled for the expenses of this second war, will be determined by treaty; nevertheless it is asserted that two of them, satisfied with having procured the repose of the world, have generously declared that they renounce all sort of indemnity. It is also asserted that immediately after the conclusion of the treaty, the troops of three of the powers will quit our territory; that 150,000 Russians will remain in it some time longer; that their departure will take place in columns of 25,000 men, as fast as the recognition

of the French army. It is added, that not to nourish the hopes of party, and to dissipate the smallest umbrage, the Emperor of Austria has declared the first that he will not leave in France a single corps of his army.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Translated for the Commercial Advertiser.

PARIS, July 29.

The duke of Orleans, arrived last evening at 10 o'clock. His serene highness, who landed at Bologne, came in 50 hours from his country seat near London. He was immediately admitted to his majesty, who received the prince, his nephew, with cordiality and perfect kindness.

It appears that the king has already supplied the places of those peers who had accepted seats in the upper chamber of Bonaparte.

It is said that M. Carnot has retired to Switzerland.

The Prussian troops have quitted Orleans and the environs, for the purpose of advancing.

The 3d of August is the birth day of the king of Prussia. His majesty will on that day enter his 46th year.

Gen. Clauzel, whose flight has been announced in many papers, and his arrest by others, was still at Bordeaux on the 25th instant.

The French army is concentrating in Berry and Auvergne. The head-quarters is at Bourges.

The roads of Burgundy are covered with the allied troops.

It appears that in Auvergne there prevails great agitation of mind; that the country people are so badly disposed, so inclined to revolutionary troubles and disorders, that the old nobles, and the rich take the precaution of retiring to the cities.

The corps of gen. Exelmans is cantoned in the arrondissement of Riom. He has a considerable park of artillery.

Many letters announce, that much pilage has been committed in the city of Nismes and in the neighboring country, by the troops from Marseilles and the other parts of Provence. More than 30 houses, mostly belonging to the rich merchants, have been destroyed in the city of Nismes, since the city guard, the gendarmerie and the troops of the line have been disbanded.

More than 20,000 white flags flying from the windows and other places in the city of Bordeaux. On the 24th at the theatre of that city, they made a bonfire of the tri-colored flag.

Cardinal Fesch and madame Letitia, (Bonaparte's mother) were on the 23d at Bourg, (Ain) and left it the next day.

Cardinal Maury has been imprisoned in the castle of St. Angelo: he is accused of intrigues connected with late events.

Atencon, July 25.

A party of 400 Prussian cavalry, have entered here, and demanded forthwith the sum of 400,000 francs.

Soissons, July 27.

For some days past the Russian vildetes have advanced very near to the city. Our garrison is about 4000 men. The white flag is constantly flying on our public edifices. It appears that our commander is determined not to yield the place to the allies but in the last extremity.

Never, July 21.

Our city is occupied by the Austrians. We are overwhelmed by requisitions of all kinds.

Blois, July 23.

Our city and all its environs, have been disarmed by the Prussian troops

Toulon, July 24.

This morning all the military and civil officers of the marine at this port, have addressed a respectful submission to the king. The white flag has been hoisted and the English squadron which was in sight of the port saluted the flag as soon as they saw it flying on the forts and batteries.

Toulouse, July 24.

His R. H. the duke d'Albouleme, arrived yesterday in this city, at 3 o'clock P. M. in the midst of the acclamations of an immense multitude, intoxicated with the happiness of possessing him again. The presence of the prince so ardently beloved by this people, raised their enthusiasm to its height.

Paris, July 28.

There is a report of the arrival of the empresses of Russia and Austria, at Paris.

The papers announce that peace was signed yesterday or the day before. We cannot yet confirm this pleasing news.

It has also been announced that the Vendees have joined the army of the Loire. This news is positively denied by the Vendean chiefs.

Marshal Brune has, it is said, returned to Toulon, where he awaits the orders of the king.

The king has issued a decree on the 2d inst. ordering the arrest and delivery to the councils of war, to be judged according to military law, of all general officers and other military commanders of departments and cities who have repressed or shall repress by violence or force of arms, the expression of fidelity of the people towards his majesty.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALBANY ARGUS.

SIR—The following extract of a letter from a distinguished Frenchman, who formerly spent some years in the United States, may be of some interest to your readers. If you think proper, you may give it to the public.

The writer was long distinguished as one of the ablest of the Republican party in France, but has lately been an advocate for a limited monarchy, as more congenial to the manners and habits of his countrymen. Yours, &c.

"Paris, 29th July, 1815.

"Your letters, &c. reached me in safety, on the 6th day of July, during the tumults of the most curious of all the revolutions that the world ever saw. Before this reaches you, you will have seen by the newspapers, the unexpected end of all the glory that was heaped, in a degree unknown till now, on one head. Napoleon, like a shining meteor, in the semblance of a star, has suddenly burst to atoms, and returned to ordinary darkness.

Such a conclusion of this grand drama, can hardly be conceived or explained but by the decay of this man's mental and physical powers.

Of all this you can better judge by a careful perusal of the public news with the papers and documents which I send you.

However it may seem, as relates to Napoleon, the march of knowledge is sure, and the dignity of mind has ensured to our posterity energies and privileges which time can never impair or overcome.

That monarchy mind, which exists in France, can never be subdued by force.

Napoleon was not the choice of this party, nor is ***; and no *** will sit long on any head, which has not its approbation. How long will France now rest, depends on events, over which the people have no control. France is now literally a conquered country; or at least it appears so.

Foreign troops occupy the capital and all the strong holds: the army of France is tented on the banks of the Loire! The Congress of Vienna, has adjourned to Paris—and the people have no deputies there. In America, you may imagine all is calm here—while the French are paying foreign troops the expenses of this war, and for guarding the capital of France from Frenchmen! Previous to the most dreadful and fatal explosions of Etna, her bowel-rumblings are only heard by the peasants in the nearest and lowest valleys. I send this by a private conveyance, and should have opportunity, I will let you remain ignorant of our affairs."

ATTENTION!

THE Members of the Massassiney Troop of Cavalry



CASH

Will be given for any quantity of Tallow, Lard, and Kitchen Grease by the subscribers, at their factory, upper end of Main street.

MEGOWAN, TOWLER & MEGOWAN.

May 9, 1815.

Removal.

I have removed from Water street to Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, and continue to pay attention to the scouring and dying of men's cloths, ladies silk dresses, of any colour will also be paid attention to, and be made to look new. Gold and silver lace cleared, and the blue dyeing carried on as usual. I wish to sell a Horse, Chair and Harness. The Horse is remarkably gentle and true.

HUGH CRAWFORD.

June 12th 24

Wool Carding.

THOMAS ROYLE & SONS wish to inform their friends and the public in general, that their machines are in complete operation at their factory, on the Frankfort road, one mile from Lexington, at six pence per pound for common wool—and having the advantage of both water and horses, will enable them to accommodate their friends on the shortest notice and in the best manner. For sale at their factory, a quantity of Woollen Cloths, Linseys and Wool Rolls. Lexington, June 12th, 1815.—24t

Elijah Henry & Co.

Carry on the Blacksmith's business in all its branches, in the brick shop on Limestone street, a few steps above the jail, on the opposite side of the street. They will always keep on hand, warranted Axes, Hoes, Ploughs, Hinges, and all other articles in their line; they will execute all orders with dispatch, & in the best manner. They will be always prepared to shoe horses in superb style; their charge for shoeing all round is 10s. 6d. and so in proportion for ever shoes.

Lexington, May 1.—18

The Partnership of L. E. Woodruff is this day dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having unsettled accounts with the late firm, are requested to call and settle them without delay, as the Subscribers are anxious to have their accounts all settled up to this date.

L. E. WOODRUFF.

Lexington, July 9. 28-tf

Hatters, Look Here!

The subscribers have a quantity of Beaver Raccoon & Muskrat Skins, for sale.

26 P. & W. BAIN.

JOHN COLEMAN

HAVING disposed of his stock of BOTTLING LIQUOR to Mr. Walter Connell, who intends engaging extensively in the Bottling business, requests those indebted to him to discharge their accounts to enable him to meet his engagements.

30 Lexington, July 1815.

BOTTLING CELLAR.

WALTER CONNELL having purchased Mr. Coleman's stock of Bottles and Bottled liquor, intends keeping an extensive supply of ALE and PORTER in Bottles at his Cellar, under Mr. Yeiser's Currying shop, corner of Main and Main Cross streets. His steady attention and experience in the above business induces him to hope for public patronage.

30 Lexington, 16th July 1815.

TIGHT BARRELS.

6 or 800 TIGHT CASKS for sale, at the Lexington White Lead Manufactory—apply to Mr. Turner, the Manager, at the Factory, or at the Ware House of Sam'l and George Trotter.

30-2m B. METCALF, Agt.

Cornelius Mershon,

T A I L O R,

Inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed his shop to the upper part of the new brick house on Limestone street, nearly opposite the jail, lately occupied by Overton and Cochran, where he continues to carry on his business in all its various branches. Wanted one or two smart active boys as apprentices to the above business.

30 Lexington, July 1815.

J. C. Breckinridge,

HAVING fixed his permanent residence in the town of Lexington, will practise LAW in the County and Circuit Courts of Fayette; and in the Circuit Courts of the adjacent counties. He may be consulted at his office on Main-street, next door above MacCoun's Book Store, and a few doors below the Insurance Bank.

Feb. 11, 1815. 7-10 Oct.

For Sale,

BEST CINCINNATI ground MUSTARD, by the keg or pound, by MCALLA GAINES & Co.

July, 1815. 29m3

BOARDING SCHOOL

For Young Ladies

Mrs. LOCKWOOD tenders her grateful acknowledgments to those who have so liberally patronized her during a residence of eight years in Lexington, and announces to them and the public, her intention of recommencing her School on Monday, the 27th inst.

11— Terms as usual.

March 11, 1815.

FOR SALE,

THE Three Story BRICK HOUSE and LOT near the state house in the town of Frankfort, now occupied by Mrs. Bush as a tavern.

TH. T. BARR, Agent for the owner.

Lexington, Oct. 3, 1814. 40-tf

WHEAT.

The subscribers are now giving Three shillings and nine pence for wheat and expect to continue to give that sum for few weeks only.

JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.

Steam Mill Lexington.

September 1, 1815. 36

To Country Merchants.

JOHN D. DUNCAN, CONFECTIONER, LEXINGTON,

Having determined to leave the country, offers for sale, at a reduced price, his stock of CONFECTIONERY, either by wholesale or retail.

Country Merchants will never meet with such an opportunity to supply themselves with articles of good sale, particularly considering the dearth and scarcity of sugar.

CANDIES and CORDIALS of all kinds.

Sugar Plums, Syrup of Lemon, Lemon Acid,

Peppermint Drops, French Brandy,

Kisses, Peach Brandy,

Preserved Lemon, Holland Gin,

Do. Peaches, Rum,

Almonds, Claret Wine,

Currits, Madeira do.

Syrup of Punch, Currant do.

Elegant Sugar Toys of every description,

Glass Jars, Show Cases, Ivory Black, &c.

Sept. 4. 36

A Journeyman Saddler wanted by the above.

July 24, 1815. 31

War Department, July 6th, 1815.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That separate proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Department of War, until 12 o'clock at noon of Saturday the last day of December next, for the supply of all rations that may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of June, 1816, inclusive, to the 1st day of June 1817, within the states, territories and districts following, viz.

1st. At Detroit, Michilimackinac, Fort Wayne, Chicago, and their immediate vicinities, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the territory of Michigan, the vicinity of the upper Lakes, and the state of Ohio, and the Horne is remarkably gentle and true.

2nd. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Kentucky and Tennessee.

3d. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Illinois, Indiana and Missouri territories.

4th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the Mississippi territory, the state of Louisiana, and their vicinities north of the Gulf of Mexico.

5th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the district of Maine, and state of New-Hampshire.

6th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Vermont.

7th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Massachusetts.

8th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Connecticut and Rhode-Island.

9th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York.

10th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-York, south of the Highlands, and including West-Point.

11th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of New-Jersey.

12th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Pennsylvania.

13th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the states of Delaware, Maryland, and the district of Columbia.

14th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Virginia.

15th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of North Carolina.

16th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of South Carolina.

17th. At any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the state of Georgia.

A ration to consist of one pound and one quarter of beef, or three-quarters of a pound of salted pork, eighteen ounces of bread or flour one gill of rum, whiskey or brandy, and at the rate of two quarts of salt, four quarts of vinegar, four pounds of soap, and one pound and one half of candles to every hundred rations. The prices of the several component parts of the ration shall be specified, but the United States reserve the right of making such alterations in the price of the component parts of the ration aforesaid, as shall make the price of each part thereof bear a just proportion to the proposed price of the whole ration. The rations are to be furnished in such quantities that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contract, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops for six months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is also to be permitted to all and every of the commanders of fortified places or posts, to call for, at seasons, which the same can be transported, or at any time, in case of urgency, such supplies of like provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commander shall be deemed proper.

It is understood that the contractor is to be at the expense and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid by the United States at the price of the article carted or destroyed as aforesaid, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, stating the circumstance of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is reserved to the United States, of requiring that none of the supplies, which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be issued, until the supplies which have been, or may be furnished under the contract now in force, have been consumed.

A. J. DALLAS, Acting Secretary of War.

NOTE.—The Editors of newspapers, who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert the foregoing advertisement, once a week for two months.

I. W. ANDERSON

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced TRUNK MAKER and BRIDLE CUTTER, in the town of Lexington, on Main-street, opposite to Messrs. Owens & Coyle's Merchant Tailor's Shop, where he will keep a constant supply of Travelling and Packing Trunks, Ladies work Boxes, band Boxes, wooden Trunks covered and lined with paper which will suit for standing in the house equal to hair or leather; an assortment of plated Bridles and Martingales, common Bridles, Saddlebags, Portmanteaus, plated Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons, Martingale hooks and buckles, men's and women's Shoes, leather for Saddlers and Shoemakers cut to suit the purchaser, Wagon whips and Bridles. Also a constant supply of Soap and Candles, Segars, Potters ware &c. which will be sold low for cash only.

I. W. Anderson having been regularly bred to the above business in the city of Philadelphia, and removed from there to the city of Detroit, where he had the misfortune to displease Johnny Bull, and taken by the tender-hearted Proctor, robbed of all he possessed, sent into Canada, and there kept thirteen months, nine of which he was confined in a loathsome prison, part of the time handcuffed without fire or clothing, where he suffered more than death. But it has pleased kind Providence to return him to the bosom of his country and friends; where his steady attention to business, and the quality of his work, he hopes, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

A Journeyman Saddler wanted by the above.

July 24, 1815. 31

John Norton

Respectfully informs the public, that he has purchased the DRUG STORE of JOHN WAINWRIGHT, and removed the same to the house next door to Morrison, Boswell & Sutton, on Cheapside, where he is now opening an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES.

Having purchased the NAIL FACTORY of GEORGE NORTON, a constant supply will be kept in the cellar of the same room.

Lexington, November 20.

47-tf

Lexington, November 20.

11-tf

ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.

From Charleston, South-Carolina]

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Lexington and the adjacent country, that he has commenced the above business in all its various branches:—

Such as Stoco-work, plain Plastering; Cornices, plain or ornamented; centre pieces, plain or ornamented; colouring walls in various water colours; cleaning ornaments and white washing in the neatest manner, without soiling or staining the paper—all

or any of which, he will execute in the most expeditious and superior style, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who wish to employ him, will please to call at Mr. William Clark's Hotel, at the corner of Mulberry and Short-street.

ROBT. H. ARMSTRONG.

March 11, 1815.

11-tf

BOOTS & SHOES.

L. & G. YOUNG

RETURN their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general for the liberal support received since they commenced at their established stand, on Main street, Lexington—where they continue to manufacture, and have now on hand

A large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's

BOOTS & SHOES,

made of the best Philadelphia leather in the newest fashion—ALSO,

LADIES SHOES,

of the neatest and latest fashion. All of which they offer at wholesale or retail.

Lexington, K. Nov. 8, 1813—45-tf

11-tf

Brass Foundry.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public in general that he continues to carry on the Brass Foundry business in all its various Branches, at the old stand formerly occupied by I. & E. Woodruff, on Main Street, and will always keep on hand an assortment of And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Door Knockers, Candlesticks, &c. finished in the neatest manner; he will likewise cast Bells, and work for Machinery on the shortest notice; he has also a Cupola for casting Iron, all orders in that line will be punctually attended to. Grateful for past favors he hopes to merit a continuance of the sam

EZRA WOODRUFF.